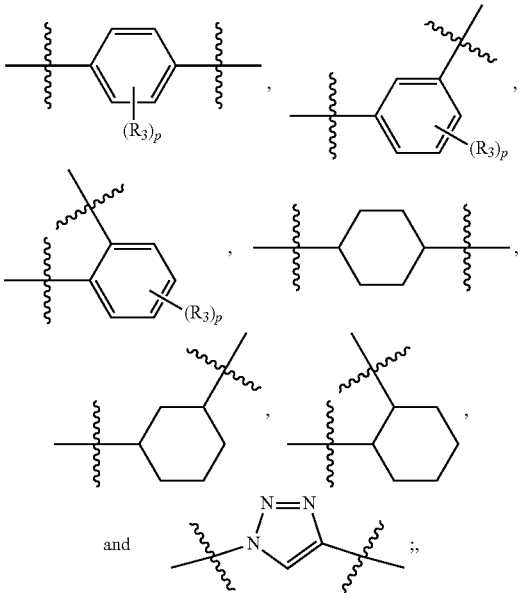
2. The compound represented by Formula I or Formula I' according to claim 1, a salt or a solvate thereof, wherein:

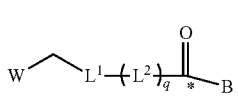
L^1 is selected from the group consisting of: —$(CH_2)_m$—, —$(CH_2)_tO$—, —$(CH_2CH_2O)_r$—, —O—, —NH—, —S—, —S(O)—, —$S(O)_2$—, —NCH_3—, —NH $(CH_2)_2NH$—, —C(O)—,



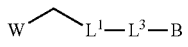
wherein m, t and r are each independently selected from the group consisting of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 or

L^1 is —$(CH_2)_e$—C(O)NH—$(CH_2CH_2O)_f$—$(CH_2)_g$—, or —$(CH_2)_h$—C(O)NH—CH$[(CH_2)_i$—NHC(O)—$(CH_2CH_2O)_j$—$(CH_2)_k$—$CH_3]$—, wherein e, f, g, h, i, j and k are each independently selected from the group consisting of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

3. A compound represented by Formula II or Formula II', a salt or a solvate thereof,



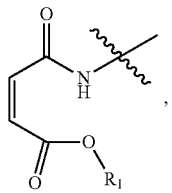
II



II'

wherein:

W is



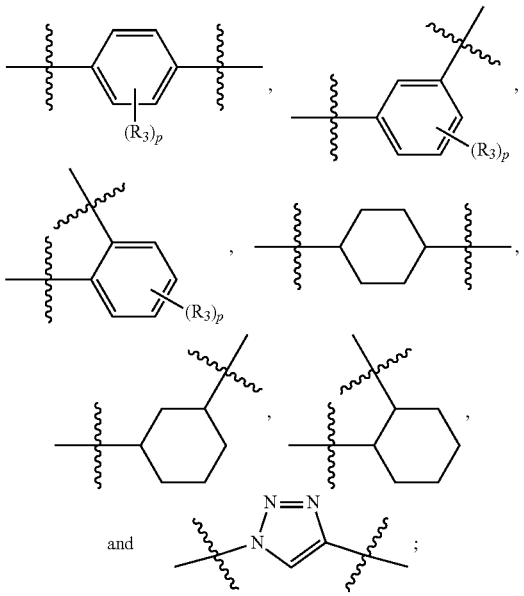
wherein the two carbonyl groups are located on the same side of the C═C double bond, which is a cis structure;

B is an active compound selected from the group consisting of drug, cytotoxin, detection reagent, diagnostic reagent and targeting carrier.

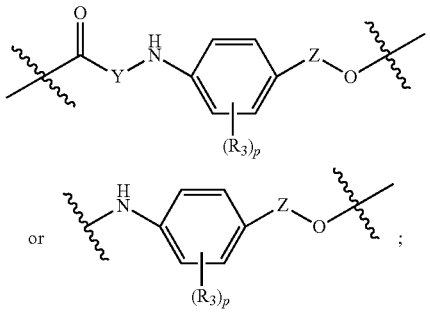
B is coupled to the site * through a N atom or O atom in the active compound molecule; or B is coupled to L^3 through a N atom or O atom in the active compound molecule;

R_1 is a C_{1-6} linear or branched alkyl and Ri is optionally mono- or multi-substituted by one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of: halogen and C_{1-4} alkoxy;

L^1 is selected from the group consisting of: —$(CH_2)_m$—, —$(CH_2)_tO$—, —$(CH_2CH_2O)_r$—, —O—, —NH—, —S—, —S(O)—, —$S(O)_2$—, —NCH_3—, —NH $(CH_2)_2NH$—, —C(O)—, —$(CH_2)_e$—C(O)NH—$(CH_2CH_2O)_f$—$(CH_2)_g$—, —$(CH_2)_h$—C(O)NH—CH$[(CH_2)_i$—NHC(O)—$(CH_2CH_2O)_j$—$(CH_2)_k$—$CH_3]$—,



L^2 is



L^3 is